

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1859.

Coal and Iron at Last—Some very Plain Talk.
About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the steamer J. H. Haughton, with the barge Pioneer in tow, arrived at our wharves from the Mineral Region on Deep River, with coal, copper ore, black band iron ore, soap stone, country produce, etc. etc.

We were informed of the fact by the firing of guns in token of rejoicing. There was reason for rejoicing—We had before us the evidence of the fact that the minerals are there. We saw and handled them by the ton. We knew that a boat had passed through all the locks, just after the occurrence of a tremendous freshet, and that the amount spent in repairs, after that freshet, had been but little, inadequately constructed as the locks are. We felt convinced that there is the most valuable coal and iron ore in the United States on Deep River. We see that in a few days after a tremendous freshet, a steamer and barge passed through more wooden locks, half-decayed, and yet without serious loss or detention. We can therefore see what may be done, what certainly will be done, when the locks and all the rest of the works are constructed on a scale commensurate with the extent and importance of the business and in a manner calculated to secure permanence and efficiency.

We go for meeting the thing at once, and saying what we think. We have no question that the works would be cheap at two millions of dollars. Much less will construct them. We think the State will not be the loser, but the gainer, by the Legislature's appropriating enough to secure the complete construction of the works as they ought to be; but, if so, the State, giving the money, ought to have some controlling influence. Again, those whose property is to be developed ought to bear the burden, certainly in a greater proportion than those whose property is not. When we open a street in Wilmington, we make those in the neighborhood, whose property is enhanced, pay the enhancement arising from the opening. We say, let mine-owners on Deep River do that—they are to be the direct and immediate beneficiaries by the opening—let them come under a rule like that which our property-holders in Wilmington have had to submit to, when a street has been opened of late years. Now, the mining interest is a local and concentrated interest—it is one that, with an outlet, is wealthy; without it, is not. In the present state of things, it is a speculative interest. Men had lands worth a few dollars an acre, for raising corn or wheat—they found that they contained minerals, and would be very valuable when these minerals could be carried to market—what had been worth hundreds would be worth thousands. Or, somebody buys land there on speculation, hoping to have its value increased ten-fold by the opening of some avenue to market—and the opening of some avenue is really the only thing that can give it value. What other class of citizens in the State can have the same interest in the works to develop the Coalfields that their original or speculative owners have? They ought not to expect to wake up some morning and find themselves rich by the opening up of works, the cost of which they have only borne in a very remote and secondary manner, in common with all the citizens of the State, who have not a cent of direct interest in the property, the value of which has been doubled, trebled, quintupled; yea, perhaps multiplied tenfold.

Let the State and the mining interest make a compromise. Let the State make the slack-water navigation the only work that can really develop the wealth of the mines and mineral lands, and let her receive one half of all the enhancement of value created by her so doing; such enhancement to be ascertained by comparing an assessment made after the works are finished, and in full operation, with the assessments of 1855. By a law passed some years ago, when we open a street in Wilmington, the property in the neighborhood, directly enhanced in value by such opening, has to pay the cost incurred in so doing, as we have already instanced.

If the miners or owners of mining lands are not willing that the State, which is asked to give the whole money to make their property valuable, shall thus share directly in the enhanced value, then let them make the necessary works themselves. We don't think the State is at all anxious to make the partnership, but really we think mutualty implies two sides—this mutualty, all on one side, we don't like—it is not exactly fair.

We want men to be taxed to death or oppressed, but the value of mining lands on Deep River is altogether speculative. Not a dollar of revenue has been dug from them. Not a dollar can be realized unless the State opens an outlet. Her work will give all the real value—let her share in it—or, better, if it is wrong that she should share, it is wrong that she should create, the value—let those interested do it—one or the other.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

The Revenue Bill.

The portions of the proposed Revenue Bill, which we published on Saturday, so far startled our community that we have thought it best to give all the schedule to-day, and invite to them the attentive consideration of those interested, especially those interested in business pursuits. We ask their scrutiny, and this being given, we feel assured that we will not then have to say anything to stir them to action.

Look at § 21 of schedule B., and just think for a moment what will be its operation. In the first instance, it will either be evaded, or it will throw the main burden of the State upon the commercial towns even now struggling hard to maintain themselves, or it will trade to the ports of other States. Under the operation of the Revenue Bill, as reported from the joint standing committee of the two Houses, the county of New Hanover will pay nearly one-fifth of all the taxes of the State. The value of the products actually purchased here during the past year was little if at all under six millions of dollars, the greater portion for shipment. The amount and value of inward business was not less—it was probably greater than the outward business. One half of one per cent upon twelve millions of dollars would come to sixty thousand dollars. Then there is the liquor tax—the medicine tax—the billiard tax—the tax on ready-made clothing, the tax on bars, the all manner of taxes to say nothing of the ordinary poll tax and real estate tax. If there be not taxes sufficient in number and amount to bring us up to over one hundred thousand dollars a year, then are we very much mistaken.

We have not now sufficient time to devote to a full and fair consideration and examination of this subject. It may be said that although these taxes are paid directly by the merchant or broker, they yet eventually come out of the farmer, the producer and consumer. This is so, when they do come, but it is reasonable to suppose that the farmer would rather not pay so much, and that therefore he would carry his produce and get his goods where they would not be subject to such a tax, as for instance the commercial towns of South Carolina, where it is not more than 21 cents on the hundred dollars of sales. The bill is also very unequal in its operation, as even the most cursory examination will show.

The favors of our regular and occasional correspondents, from Raleigh, will place our readers in full possession of the position and progress of affairs at the Capital of the State.

As before stated, the Danville Connection is very much defeated and cannot rally again this session, nor soon, if at all. Nothing has as yet been done for the Deep River. A bill has been introduced to either protect or surrender the interest of the State in that work. In fact, then, we think the State, or the Legislature, which, in this case is the State, ought to do one of two things:—finish the work or sell it to parties that would, guarding, of course, the interests of her citizens, so that any company purchasing would be prevented from making improper discriminations, etc.

The Coalfields Road drags its slow length along. It and the Danville Connection were, during the past week, the main subjects of discussion so far as internal improvements go. We begin to feel dubious over the Coalfields Road. It ought to pass. Where there is a will there is a way, as one of its most ardent friends says, but we begin to doubt if there is exactly a will. The proverb works against as well as for. There is an indisposition to add anything to the debt of the State;—there is a will to avoid adding anything, and there would appear to be no difficulty in finding excuse for so voting as to get off from any pledges or commitments in favor of bills that would increase the debts or endorsements of the State. Some Senators who voted for the Coalfields Road on its second reading found it convenient to vote against it on its third. One gave as a reason for changing, that money had, in the meantime, been appropriated, for the construction of fine iron and steel furnaces for the reduction of the iron, or by encouragement offered for the best kind of ore, &c., &c., for that purpose.

There is no doubt of the expediency of having the indestructible materials used in our steam navy, of the very best kind, constantly on hand, to meet the wants of the steam navy. The State has a large number of iron works for establishing machine and work shops for the construction of all the parts of the engines and plates for boilers, as well as workshops for the making of implements required of wood for the naval service. We have never heard of any iron works in the world but of the coal and iron, and its cost in transportation, besides it will prove far more economical and profitable to manufacture articles on the spot.

There are a few places to be found in our country where there is such a concentration of materials, and which can be mixed with so little oil and expense: an abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals.

Having given the details of the examinations of the Deep River Country, its soil, iron, and coal, I will add, that the bill, which is the "Revenue Bill of the State," relating to the expediency of establishing at some point in the State, machine and workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., &c.

The conclusion of this report fully establish the fact that there is an abundance of the raw materials for the manufacture of iron of the very best descriptions for use in the construction of engines and boilers for naval vessels; that, with the exception of the largest size of timber, there is also an abundance of that material for use in the construction of the steam navy of the State. There is also an abundance of raw material, there is both water and steam power at command. The climate is salubrious, and the country healthy: all kinds of provisions are abundant and cheap. The coal is of the best quality, and the iron is of the best quality. Vegetables and fruits are to be had in their season in plenty, and of fine kinds. The great advantage it offers to the minor and manufacturer of iron will insure a large population of those engaged in the results. It is also desirable that the agricultural fine crops are sold more cheap than those which fell under our observation on the bottom lands bordering the rivers and creeks, and they seldom fall.

The temperature neither partakes of the extremes of winter or summer, and those who have passed many years there during the months of August and September, in the hottest weather, I feel little inconvenience and no debility from the effects of heat after I reached the District. The navigation of the rivers is never closed by ice, and travel on the railroads is rarely interrupted.

CLINTON, SAMSON Co., N. C., 18th Jan., 1859.
MESSRS. FULLON & PRICE—

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Marietta, Ga., Patriotic states, that on the night of the 15th instant, a man by the name of Ferrand, originally from North Carolina but more recently a drummer in a wholesale house in the city of New York, committed suicide at that place by hanging or choking himself with a small piece of rope used as a negro cuff or whipping lash. His remains were properly cared for by the citizens. He would appear to have been labouring under temporary insanity, which the Marietta paper attributes to drinking or some other cause.

WE PRESENT THE PERSON REFERRED TO WAS MR. WM. FERRAND, A NATIVE OF ONSLOW COUNTY, AND AT ONE TIME WELL KNOWN. A VERY CLEVER, GENEROUS MAN, AND HIS OWN WORST ENEMY.

FIRE AT NEWBERN.—WE LEARN FROM THE NEWBERN PROGRESS, THAT ON MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN 8 AND 9 O'CLOCK A FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE LARGE STEAM FACTORY WORKS OF MR. GEO. BISHOP, ON BROAD STREET. THE FIRE CATCHED WHILE THE HANDS WERE AT BREAKFAST AND THE FLAMES SPREAD SO RAPIDLY THAT THE SHOPS, MACHINERY, LUMBER, AND EVERYTHING ELSE ON THE PREMISES WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES, BEFORE ANYTHING COULD BE DONE FOR THEIR RESCUE. MR. BISHOP'S RESIDENCE WAS IN A DAMAGED CONDITION. LOSS BEWEEEN SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND NO INSURANCE. MR. BISHOP WAS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING WINDOW BLINDS, SASHES, DOORS, ETC. ETC.

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ALSO FOR A COPY OF THE BILL TO PREVENT, MORE EFFECTUALLY, THE TRADING IN LIQUOR WITH SLAVES AND FREE NEGROES.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT OCCURRED IN SAULTON DISTRICT, THIS COUNTY, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT THE FIFTH OF JAN. INST. A LITTLE BOY NAMED JOHN BARDEN, AND SON OF GEORGE BARDEN, WAS-literally consumed by the burning of a house at that place. The little fellow, it seems, and one Taylor, were asleep in the house, and a man by the name of Parks came late at night and awoke Taylor, and the two went out and fastened the door securely with a chain on the outside.

DURING THE NIGHT THE HOUSE TOOK FIRE AND THE UNFORTUNATE CHILD, ABLE TO GET OUT OF THE HOUSE, WAS BURNED TO DEATH BEFORE ASSISTANCE COULD REACH HIM. MR. MATTHEW ALBRITTON WHO WAS SLEEPING IN ANOTHER HOUSE NEAR BY, RAN TO HIS ASSISTANCE, AND AFTER OPENING THE DOOR SAW THE CHILD FALL IN THE FLAMES, BUT WAS UNABLE TO GET HIM IN TIME TO RESCUE HIM.—GOLDSBORO TRIBUNE.

OLD BUT VIGOROUS.—TUESDAY WAS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER, WHICH IS ABOUT AS OLD AS THE CENTURY. WE SEE THAT IT HAS AT ITS HEAD "VOL. LIX," AND WE BELIEVE THE CENTURY HAS OF THE SAME, THIS BEING THE FIFTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THE 19TH SERIES SINCE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

WE HAVE FROM MR. KELLEY, MARKET STREET, "GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK" FOR FEBRUARY, 1859. THE CHARACTER OF GODEY IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO REQUIRE COMMENT. ITS MORAL TONE IS UNEXCEPTIONABLE—it IS FREE FROM FANATICISM, AND IT IS FULL OF LADIES' LOVE, FAR ABOVE OUR PROFANE COMPREHENSION. 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

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The following bills were introduced:

Coal and Iron at Last—Some very Plain Talk.

ABOUT THREE O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THE STEAMER J. H. HAUGHTON, WITH THE BARGE PIONEER IN TOW, ARRIVED AT OUR WHARVES FROM THE MINERAL REGION ON DEEP RIVER, WITH COAL, COPPER ORE, BLACK BAND IRON ORE, SOAP STONE, COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC. ETC.

WE WERE INFORMED OF THE FACT BY THE FIRING OF GUNS IN TOKEN OF REJOICING. THERE WAS REASON FOR REJOICING—WE HAD BEFORE US THE EVIDENCE OF THE FACT THAT THE MINERALS ARE THERE. WE SAW AND HANDLED THEM BY THE TON. WE KNEW THAT A BOAT HAD PASSED THROUGH ALL THE LOCKS, JUST AFTER THE OCCURRENCE OF A TERRIFIC FRESHET, AND THAT THE AMOUNT SPENT IN REPAIRS, AFTER THAT FRESHET, HAD BEEN BUT LITTLE, INADEQUATELY CONSTRUCTED AS THE LOCKS ARE. WE FELT CONVINCED THAT THERE IS THE MOST VALUABLE COAL AND IRON ORE IN THE UNITED STATES ON DEEP RIVER. WE SEE THAT IN A FEW DAYS AFTER A TERRIFIC FRESHET, A STEAMER AND BARGE PASSED THROUGH MORE WOODEN LOCKS, HALF-DECAYED, AND YET WITHOUT SERIOUS LOSS OR DETENTION. WE CAN THEREFORE SEE WHAT MAY BE DONE, WHAT CERTAINLY WILL BE DONE, WHEN THE LOCKS AND ALL THE REST OF THE WORKS ARE CONSTRUCTED ON A SCALE COMMENSURATE WITH THE EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE OF THE BUSINESS AND IN A MANNER CALCULATED TO SECURE PERMANENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

WE GO FOR MEETING THE THING AT ONCE, AND SAYING WHAT WE THINK. WE HAVE NO QUESTION THAT THE WORKS WOULD BE CHEAP AT TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. MUCH LESS WILL CONSTRUCT THEM. WE THINK THE STATE WILL NOT BE THE LOSER, BUT THE GAINER, BY THE LEGISLATURE'S APPROPRIATING ENOUGH TO SECURE THE COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKS AS THEY OUGHT TO BE; BUT, IF SO, THE STATE, GIVING THE MONEY, OUGHT TO HAVE SOME CONTROLLING INFLUENCE. AGAIN, THOSE WHOSE PROPERTY IS TO BE DEVELOPED OUGHT TO BEAR THE BURDEN, CERTAINLY IN A GREATER PROPORTION THAN THOSE WHOSE PROPERTY IS NOT. WHEN WE OPEN A STREET IN WILMINGTON, WE MAKE THOSE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, WHOSE PROPERTY IS ENHANCED, PAY THE ENHANCEMENT ARISING FROM THE OPENING. WE SAY, LET MINE-OWNERS ON DEEP RIVER DO THAT—they ARE TO BE THE DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE BENEFICIARIES BY THE OPENING—LET THEM COME UNDER A RULE LIKE THAT WHICH OUR PROPERTY-HOLDERS IN WILMINGTON HAVE HAD TO SUBMIT TO, WHEN A STREET HAS BEEN OPENED OF LATE YEARS. NOW, THE MINING INTEREST IS A LOCAL AND CONCENTRATED INTEREST—it IS ONE THAT, WITH AN OUTLET, IS WEALTHY; WITHOUT IT, IS NOT. IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THINGS, IT IS A SPECULATIVE INTEREST. MEN HAD LANDS WORTH A FEW DOLLARS AN ACRE, FOR RAISING CORN OR WHEAT—they FOUND THAT THEY CONTAINED MINERALS, AND WOULD BE VERY VALUABLE WHEN THESE MINERALS COULD BE CARRIED TO MARKET—WHAT HAD BEEN WORTH HUNDREDS WOULD BE WORTH THOUSANDS. OR, SOMEBODY BUYS LAND THERE ON SPECULATION, HOPEING TO HAVE ITS VALUE INCREASED TEN-FOLD BY THE OPENING OF SOME AVENUE TO MARKET—AND THE OPENING OF SOME AVENUE IS REALLY THE ONLY THING THAT CAN GIVE IT VALUE. WHAT OTHER CLASS OF CITIZENS IN THE STATE CAN HAVE THE SAME INTEREST IN THE WORKS TO DEVELOP THE COALFIELDS THAT THEIR ORIGINAL OR SPECULATIVE OWNERS HAVE? THEY OUGHT NOT TO EXPECT TO WAKE UP SOME MORNING AND FIND THEMSELVES RICH BY THE OPENING UP OF WORKS, THE COST OF WHICH THEY HAVE ONLY BORNE IN A VERY REMOTE AND SECONDARY MANNER, IN COMMON WITH ALL THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE, WHO HAVE NOT A CENT OF DIRECT INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY, THE VALUE OF WHICH HAS BEEN DOUBLED, TREBLED, QUINTUPLED; YEA, PERHAPS MULTIPLIED TENFOLD.

LET THE STATE AND THE MINING INTEREST MAKE A COMPROMISE. LET THE STATE MAKE THE SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION THE ONLY WORK THAT CAN REALLY DEVELOP THE WEALTH OF THE MINES AND MINERAL LANDS, AND LET HER RECEIVE ONE HALF OF ALL THE ENHANCEMENT OF VALUE CREATED BY HER SO DOING; SUCH ENHANCEMENT TO BE AS CERTAINLY ASSESSABLE AS THE ASSESSMENT MADE AFTER THE WORKS ARE FINISHED, AND IN FULL OPERATION, WITH THE ASSESSMENTS OF 1855. BY A LAW PASSED SOME YEARS AGO, WHEN WE OPEN A STREET IN WILMINGTON, THE PROPERTY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, DIRECTLY ENHANCED IN VALUE BY SUCH OPENING, HAS TO PAY THE COST INCURRED IN SO DOING, AS WE HAVE ALREADY INSTANCED.

IF THE MINERS OR OWNERS OF MINING LANDS ARE NOT WILLING THAT THE STATE, WHICH IS ASKED TO GIVE THE WHOLE MONEY TO MAKE THEIR PROPERTY VALUABLE, SHALL ALSO SHARE DIRECTLY IN THE ENHANCED VALUE, THEN LET THEM MAKE THE NECESSARY WORKS THEMSELVES. WE DON'T THINK THE STATE IS AT ALL ANXIOUS TO MAKE THE PARTNERSHIP, BUT REALLY WE THINK MUTUALTY IMPLIES TWO SIDES—THIS MUTUALTY, ALL ON ONE SIDE, WE DON'T LIKE—it IS NOT EXACTLY FAIR.

WE WANT MEN TO BE TAXED TO DEATH OR OPPRESSED, BUT THE VALUE OF MINING LANDS ON DEEP RIVER IS ALTOGETHER SPECULATIVE. NOT A DOLLAR OF REVENUE HAS BEEN DUG FROM THEM. NOT A DOLLAR CAN BE REALIZED UNLESS THE STATE OPENS AN OUTLET. HER WORK WILL GIVE ALL THE REAL VALUE—LET HER SHARE IN IT—OR, BETTER, IF IT IS WRONG THAT SHE SHOULD SHARE, IT IS WRONG THAT SHE SHOULD CREATE, THE VALUE—LET THOSE INTERESTED DO IT—ONE OR THE OTHER.

DAILY JOURNAL, 18TH INST.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—THE MARIETTA, GA., PATRIOTIC STATES, THAT ON THE NIGHT OF THE 15TH INSTANT, A MAN BY THE NAME OF FERRAND, ORIGINALLY FROM NORTH CAROLINA BUT MORE RECENTLY A DRUMMER IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, COMMITTED SUICIDE AT THAT PLACE BY HANGING OR CHOKING HIMSELF WITH A SMALL PIECE OF ROPE USED AS A NEGRO CUFF OR WHIPPING LASH. HIS REMAINS WERE PROPERLY CARED FOR BY THE CITIZENS. HE WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN LABOURING UNDER TEMPORARY INSANITY, WHICH THE MARIETTA PAPER ATTRIBUTES TO DRINKING OR SOME OTHER CAUSE.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.
THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19th.—A. M.
The steamship City of Washington, with Liverpool
dates to the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon, at his New Years' day
Levee, made threatening remarks relative to the Austrian
Minister, which attracted general attention. His re-
marks caused considerable decline at the Bourse.

ITALY.—Italian affairs are more threatening.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Ministry has declared that
Spain will never sell Cuba.

POLAND.—A formidable conspiracy has been discov-
ered at Cracow.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 5, 1859.
Cotton dull; closed steady, but with a turn in favor
of buyers. Some circulars say at 1-16d. decline. Bread-
cuffs firm. All qualities of Wheat and Corn slightly
advanced. Provisions dull. Consols closed at 96%.

Further Foreign Markets Per Steamer City of
Washington.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5th.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Rosin firm and
stable—3s. 7d. a 5s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine steady at
3s. 3d. a 3s. Corn firm at advance of 1s.

THE COALFIELDS BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The following despatch reached our office at precisely
5 minutes after 12 o'clock to-day:

RALFEGH, Jan. 19, 1859.

Eds. Journal:—The Coalfields Railroad Bill has passed
the Senate, 22 to 19. Finc 100 guns for this and the
arrival of first cargo of coal will reach you.

[We learn that the first cargo of coal is expected to
arrive here to-day.]

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

The Senate yesterday discussed the Pacific Railroad
Bill. The postal committee have agreed to recommend
the re-establishment of the rates of 1845.

The House discussed the recommendations of the Pre-
sident in regard to Cuba, Mexico, etc.

The Post Master General estimates the amount re-
quired for the postal service of the next fiscal year at
seventeen millions of dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20th, 1859.—A. M.

Congress—Kansas, &c.

The Pacific Rail Road Bill was under discussion in
the Senate, and the Cuba and Diplomatic bill in the
House of Representatives, on yesterday.

Outlawry continues to rage in Kansas. The Mis-
souri Legislature has appropriated thirty thousand dollars
for the protection of its frontier.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1859.—P. M.—Cotton firm
Wheat buoyant; Southern Red \$1 30 a \$1 34; White
\$1 35 a \$1 45 per bushel. Corn buoyant; Mixed 85s
cents; New Yellow 87 cents per bushel. Spirits Tur-
pentine dull at 49 1/2 a 50 cents per gallon. Rosin firm
at \$1 80 per barrel.

There are many men who keep their consciences ex-
tremely sensitive to the omissions and commissions of
other people. Our friend and kinsman, Mr. John Bull,
has long been in possession of a very delicate conscience
of this class. Deeply and keenly does he feel the naughtiness
of France, the cruelty of Naples, the tyranny of
Russia; his head becomes a fountain of tears whenever
he has occasion to bewail the errors and misdeeds of
men that speak in strange tongues, refuse to shave the
upper lip, and do not begin the dinner with soup. But
from the sort of paternal interest he feels in Brother John-
athan, he watches with great anxiety the course of that
upstart-rising and energetic youth, and seems to be in a
state of chronic alarm lest this vigorous scion of the
Saxon stock should pull his lateral roots too far, and
overshoot too much ground with his thick-leaved
branches.

How charmingly and benignly this feeling occurs
out in the comments of the London press upon the Pres-
ident's message! How gracefully and eloquently the
great cardinal doctrine is laid down, that nations should
be content with what they have got, and never hanker
after other people's possessions! that especially they
should not covet other men's islands, however "conven-
ient" they may be for annexation. The sentiments of
the London press, translated into plain conversational
language, would run somewhat after this fashion: "My
dear Jonathan, let me give you a bit of advice. I am
older than you, and of course wiser; and am actuated in
what I say nothing but a sincere regard for your
interests. Jonathan, never annex. It is very naughty
to annex. You should content with what you have
got. You should cultivate a spirit of moderation. It was
very wrong of you to take Texas in the way you did.
It was highly improper of you to take California. I see
plainly that your mouth is hot for Cuba; but you
cannot have it, and must not have it. Such a thing
is never for a moment to be thought of; and I beg you
to lay aside all dreams and all hopes of it, because it can
never be permitted." To which Brother Jonathan might
appropriately reply:—"Excellent and venerable Bull,
you speak like an oracle. The words of instruction come
from the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine
has been extensively introduced into every State in the
Union, and into the various Provinces, principally within
the last two years. The exhibition testimonials in every
language known in America, among which we notice one
from the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

"Berhavre's Holland Bitters are an invaluable remedy
in all cases of Nervous Delirium, and all diseases caused
by overstrain and stomach trouble, including the article
is particularly known throughout the West, and is regularly
prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."

Philad. Ledger.

"There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heart-
burn and Loss of Appetite, than Berhavre's Holland Bitters."

Michigan Register.

See advertisement.

TERRELL, WOOD, & FLEMING.
A Great Snow Storm Drives the Foot Deer—Suf-
fering of a Mail Coach, Several Men Frozen to Death.

The Western Plate (500) Atoms of the 7th inst.,
has obtained from Mr. John M. Guthrie, the
subjoined particulars of the great snow storm on the
plains, already briefly mentioned by telegraph:

Mr. G. left Salt Lake on the 27th November, with
the mail on packed animals, in company with G. A.
Beady, of New York. It had been snowing for seven
or eight days before Mr. G. left the valley. The snow
was from one to six feet deep in the Big Mountains, and
they had to tramp the snow to pass with their animals.
Second day out the snow was so deep that the company
got lost, and all night, and the men in charge of the
mail had their feet and hands frozen, and their boots
had to be cut off of their feet the next morning.

The third day they made Fort Bridger at sunset, and
after traveling about twenty miles lost again, and were
compelled again to lay down in the snow till morning.
Fourth day they made Big Sandy station, and left
there about two o'clock in the evening and traveled
about twenty miles, wind blowing from the east. The
storm increased so as to prevent them from seeing five
feet before them, and compelled them again to lay up.
They camped in a hollow, and during the night snow
drifted on them to the depth of three feet. Here the
whole company almost froze. Mr. G. states that his
feet and hands were so numb as to be almost unable to
stand on them. The mail men, having no bedding, were com-
pelled to walk all night to keep from freezing.

Fifth day, left early in the morning—traveled eight
miles; one of the mail men's face and hands froze, and
the mail was so far frozen as to be almost useless. Mr.
G. here finding that the men would freeze them
off and made them walk. Then they turned and went
back 28 miles to Big Sandy. The next day the wind
ceased, and they started, in company with Mr. Ashton,
the mail agent. They reached the South Pass at dark.
Here the wind raised again—the snow being driven
from five to ten feet deep, and they again became lost.
For three or four hours they wandered round in hopes
to find the roads, and their only hope was to face the
wind in order to reach Sweet Water, which they did.
They then attempted to travel down this stream, but the
drifted snow was so deep as to be impassable.

They camped, and Mr. Ashton froze one of his feet
while in bed. In the morning they left mules, mail and
all, and took it about down Sweet Water on the ice—
Mr. Ashton begged to be left in the bed, as they had to
cut the boots off of his feet. Mr. G. pulled off his buffa-
lo moccasin and put them on Mr. Ashton—leaving his
feet with only a deer skin moccasin on. The whole com-
pany concluded their time was growing short, but like
heroes made a desperate effort—part of the time carrying
Mr. Ashton. They reached a station about ten
miles distant. They then had some hopes of making the
trip, although the thermometer stood 27 degrees below
zero. Mr. Sanders, the surveyor of the new road south
of Laramie, had Mr. Miller stationed at this place with a
barometer and thermometer in order to take notes of
the weather. The oldest mountaineers, one in particular
who lives close by the station, states that it was the
coldest weather they had experienced for thirty years.

They left Mr. Ashton after laying over three or four
days. While here the St. Joseph mail arrived—Mr.
Garvis, the Indian agent for the Snakes, coming through
with it. They had nine miles to freeze around their
camp—some in two feet of the fire. The men had all
their feet frozen, and lay four days in eight miles of the
station, unable to get in. Here Majors & Russell had
ten men frozen to death. They attempted to follow the
train and became lost and froze. While here the Salt
Lake mail of December 4th overtook Mr. G., and having
no men to send with the mail, Mr. G. took charge of
it and brought it to Laramie where he met an agent
having men. Mr. G. took the coach, in company with
four other passengers; below Laramie they had but
little snow, and the roads were good most of the time.
They found men at almost every station on the road frozen.
They met Mr. Hockaday at Cotton Wood Springs,
on his way up with mules to supply the mail stations.—
From here the roads became muddy and the creeks high,
and in some places had to swim the mules.

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DR. MUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM.—The perfection
of this inestimable preparation is a blessing to mankind.—
Without deteriorating the medicinal virtues of opium, the
Elixir is thoroughly purified from all the noxious qualities
of the drug. In cases of fractures, burns, scalds, cancerous
ulcers, and other painful affections, it will relieve pain and
irritation, allay convulsions, spasmodic action, and morbid
excitement of body and mind, without causing sickness, costi-
vness, or headache. These admirable qualities must render
it pre-eminent in the list of opinions.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100
Fulton street, New York.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1859.—P. M.—Cotton firm
Wheat buoyant; Southern Red \$1 30 a \$1 34; White
\$1 35 a \$1 45 per bushel. Corn buoyant; Mixed 85s
cents; New Yellow 87 cents per bushel. Spirits Tur-
pentine dull at 49 1/2 a 50 cents per gallon. Rosin firm
at \$1 80 per barrel.

There are many men who keep their consciences ex-
tremely sensitive to the omissions and commissions of
other people. Our friend and kinsman, Mr. John Bull,
has long been in possession of a very delicate conscience
of this class. Deeply and keenly does he feel the naughtiness
of France, the cruelty of Naples, the tyranny of
Russia; his head becomes a fountain of tears whenever
he has occasion to bewail the errors and misdeeds of
men that speak in strange tongues, refuse to shave the
upper lip, and do not begin the dinner with soup. But
from the sort of paternal interest he feels in Brother John-
athan, he watches with great anxiety the course of that
upstart-rising and energetic youth, and seems to be in a
state of chronic alarm lest this vigorous scion of the
Saxon stock should pull his lateral roots too far, and
overshoot too much ground with his thick-leaved
branches.

How charmingly and benignly this feeling occurs
out in the comments of the London press upon the Pres-
ident's message! How gracefully and eloquently the
great cardinal doctrine is laid down, that nations should
be content with what they have got, and never hanker
after other people's possessions! that especially they
should not covet other men's islands, however "conven-
ient" they may be for annexation. The sentiments of
the London press, translated into plain conversational
language, would run somewhat after this fashion: "My
dear Jonathan, let me give you a bit of advice. I am
older than you, and of course wiser; and am actuated in
what I say nothing but a sincere regard for your
interests. Jonathan, never annex. It is very naughty
to annex. You should content with what you have
got. You should cultivate a spirit of moderation. It was
very wrong of you to take Texas in the way you did.
It was highly improper of you to take California. I see
plainly that your mouth is hot for Cuba; but you
cannot have it, and must not have it. Such a thing
is never for a moment to be thought of; and I beg you
to lay aside all dreams and all hopes of it, because it can
never be permitted." To which Brother Jonathan might
appropriately reply:—"Excellent and venerable Bull,
you speak like an oracle. The words of instruction come
from the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine
has been extensively introduced into every State in the
Union, and into the various Provinces, principally within
the last two years. The exhibition testimonials in every
language known in America, among which we notice one
from the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

"Berhavre's Holland Bitters are an invaluable remedy
in all cases of Nervous Delirium, and all diseases caused
by overstrain and stomach trouble, including the article
is particularly known throughout the West, and is regularly
prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."

Philad. Ledger.

"There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heart-
burn and Loss of Appetite, than Berhavre's Holland Bitters."

Michigan Register.

See advertisement.

JOHN GRAY,
(late TAGGART & GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 Fulton, and 202 Front Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale
PAINTED PAELS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS,
TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAELS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS,
WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS & BASKETS.

Jan. 18, 1859.—113&21-3m.

NOTICE.

THIS SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the
13th January, and continue 24 weeks. With a full
corps of Teachers and a large number of students, this school
offers superior advantages to persons wishing to give
their daughters a thorough classical and ornamental education.
For circulars address the President.

Rev. D. B. BRUTON, Raleigh, N. C.

January 21, 1859.

20-21-21m.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THESE PILLS should not be taken by females during the first
three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on
Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the
Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of
the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect
a cure when all other means have failed, and although a power-
ful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or
anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package,
which should be carefully preserved.

SOLE AGENT for the United States and Canada.

JOHN MOSES,
(late I. C. Newell & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any auth-
orized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by
return mail.

By Druggists generally.

HAYLVILLE STEVENSON & CO. Charleston, Whole-
sale Agents

March 16, 1858 161&29-1y.

161&29-1y

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1859.

A BILL Entitled "Revenue."

We are indebted to E. Cantwell Esq., clerk of the House of Commons, for a copy of the above Bill as reported by Mr. Fries from the Revenue Committee in the House. We propose to notice some of its leading features, in which any notable change has been made from that to the last session.

The first 27 sections of the bill relate to the appointment of district boards of valuation, state how property shall be assessed for taxation and what shall be exempt—how listed etc., etc., and how taxes on such property shall be collected and accounted for. The bill provides first however for an assessment to be made by boards of valuation appointed by the several County Courts at the first time held after the 1st day July 1859, and at the same time every four years thereafter.

The only new feature which we particularly remark, is the creation of county boards of valuation, to whom the district boards shall return their lists, and the county boards shall revise, hear appeals and generally rectify mistakes or unequal valuations in different districts.—The county boards of valuation to be composed of the Justices of the Peace acting with the different districts boards. These county boards shall meet at the Court House on the second Monday of January, after the appointment of the district boards to act upon the lists returned by said district boards. "If, in the opinion of the county board of valuation, any tract or tracts of land or town lots, have been assessed at too low a value, they shall make lists of such tracts or lots, and post them in at least two conspicuous places in the court house, at the time of their adjournment. After they shall have examined and compared the lists, heard the complaints of all who may feel themselves aggrieved by the valuation of their property, the board shall post the list as above required, and adjourn until the first Monday in April following, when they shall again meet at the court house, hear the complaints of all who may feel themselves aggrieved by their former action, or by the original valuation, and decide each case as to them may appear right, and from this decision there shall be no appeal.

"The taxes shall be annually collected and paid:—First, to the sheriffs, on all property and subjects of taxation required to be listed, as per schedule A.; secondly, to the sheriffs, on all property and subjects of taxation which are not required to be listed, but an account of which is to be rendered to the sheriffs, as per schedule B.; thirdly, to the clerks of courts, and to the treasurer of the State, as per schedule C."

The taxes upon the various articles of property embraced in schedule A., may generally be said to be raised 25 per cent.—thus the tax on real estate is twenty cents on the hundred dollars, instead of fifteen cents as formerly—the poll tax eighty cents. The liquor tax is thus modified:

"Every distiller or maker of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials three cents on each gallon made by him and sold in this State."

"Every person that brings into this State spirituous liquors, wines or cordials for sale, six cents on every gallon thus brought in any vessel other than bottles, and six cents per bottle if brought in bottles. When any non-resident of the State shall sell and deliver to any person in this State, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, the buyer shall lie the same and pay the above tax."

We quote the first three sections of schedule B., and while doing so we must take the liberty of saying that we can hardly think they could have been designed for revenue, since they virtually amount to a prohibition.—

We do not care to argue the abstract question of the right or wrong of circuses, managements, theaters, concerts or other amusements. Some amusement people will have, and these are much better than some others to which they might be driven. Any business that is fit to be licensed, is fit to be pursued, and putting an unreasonable tax on it makes it neither more nor less moral, but may deprive the treasury of some money. The sections in question are as follows:—

"§ 1. Every company of circuses, or exhibitors of cattle, animals, seventy-five dollars for each county in which they shall perform or exhibit for reward. Every separate exhibition (commonly known as side-shows) accompanying such performers or exhibitors, which cannot be seen without the payment of a separate charge, ten dollars for each."

"§ 2. Every company of stage or theatrical players, or persons performing feats of strength or agility, or exhibiting natural or artificial objects, forty dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward."

"§ 3. Every company of itinerant singers, or performers on musical instruments, or dancers, or itinerant companies, who otherwise exhibit for the public amusement, ten dollars for each county in which they exhibit for reward."

We add the following paragraphs of the same schedule as they may be of interest to our readers:—

"§ 6. Every agency of a bank incorporated out of the State, five hundred dollars.

"§ 7. Every broker, or exchange broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, three hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business."

"§ 8. Every express company, ten dollars for each county in which they shall pass through, per package."

"§ 9. Every public billiard table, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Every private billiard table, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

"§ 10. Every public bowling alley, whether called a nine-pin or ten-pin alley, or by any other name fifty dollars."

"§ 11. Every live stock, at the place where horses and vehicles are kept for twenty-five dollars."

"§ 13. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, thirty dollars. In addition to this, such retailer shall list the amount of liquors, wines and cordials as required in the bill, and pay the same."

"§ 20. Every auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandise placed in his hands by a merchant resident in the State, (whether owner or not,) or by a commission merchant, one per cent, on gross amount of sale, and if by itinerant traders or such as sell in some other place, one-half per cent, of one per cent, on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for cash or on credit: Provided, That the value of articles which are received in payment of goods sold at the usual place of business shall not be included in the amount, act, etc."

"§ 22. Every dealer in ready made clothing (ready made garments for males,) one and one-half per cent. on amount of his sales."

We would publish the bill or its new clauses in full, but it has yet to be acted upon, and may be very much modified. We lay the above portions before our readers that they may form some idea of what is proposed to be done.

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for a copy of an "Address on the Northwest," delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, at New York, December 2, 1858, by Isaac L. Stevens."

By the Northwest, Major Stevens (kindly remembered from his connection with the different surveys of our River and Bar) means the Northern portion of the Pacific slope—Washington and Oregon Territories. As Governor of Washington Territory, he having made an exploration across the Rocky Mountains, with a view to ascertaining the facilities for the construction of a Railroad, Mr. Stevens' opportunities of judging have been equal, if not superior to those of any other person in the country, and his lecture is marked by that real, living interest, which attaches to the remarks of one who speaks of his own knowledge, and does not merely retail the observation of others. Mr. Stevens is now delegate in Congress from Washington Territory. He favors the construction of a Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound.

We anticipate much pleasure from a full perusal of this interesting address.

The telegraphic item, to the effect that payment had been refused upon a hundred dollar U. S. draft, presented last week at the Treasury in Washington, is emphatically contradicted by the *Union*, which paper stamps the report as ridiculous and wholly devoid of even the shadow of truth.

Editorial.

The Senate of the United States still appears inclined to devote considerable time to the discussion of a Pacific Railroad and different routes for the same.—We think that between these different schemes the project will fall through.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign relations in the Senate, has introduced a bill authorizing the President of the United States to use the Army and the United States in certain cases, and under certain circumstances.

The extravagant Pension Bill will fall dead in the Senate.

In the Senate, on Thursday, various reports were made upon private claims or matters of minor importance.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to establish a national line of steamships between certain ports in the United States and Great Britain. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson for the service, which is to be in two divisions—the first division consisting of six steamships, running alternately from Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia—the second consisting of eight steamships, running from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans to Southampton. It will hardly succeed.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill in addition to the acts which prohibit the slave trade.

Mr. Simmons moved to take up the resolutions submitted by him on the 23d of December, in relation to a plan for raising revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government by the imposition of specific instead of *ad valorem* duties.

Some discussion arose on the Pacific Railroad Bill, which Mr. Douglas hoped would be adopted as reported by the Committee, leaving the selection of the route for after-consideration.

In the House several executive communications, furnishing information asked for, were received, but not of any peculiar interest or importance.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information about Chaplains to the Navy since 1813, the religious denominations to which each person so appointed was attached—whether required by any Navy regulation or otherwise to read prayers, etc. It would appear from this resolution that it is believed by the House that one particular denomination—the Protestant Episcopalian—had a sort of monopoly of the Chaplaincies of the Navy.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was referred to the Naval Committee with instructions to inquire what reductions in expenditure could be made without detriment to the public service.

The balance of the session was occupied in the discussion of a Bill codifying the existing revenue laws of the United States.

Paul Murphy, etc.

The interest that the newspapers and the public generally take in matters which, in themselves, are wholly unimportant, is very considerable, and might fairly be pronounced remarkable.

It is a matter of some doubt in our minds whether most attention has been given to Paul Murphy's chess triumphs—to the terrible contest going on in India to the rise and fall of the markets, or to the various phases of European diplomacy as calculated to effect our own country. Upon the whole, we think that "Little Paul" rather has the advantage of Louis Napoleon or Sir Colin Campbell, of Name Sahib or Baron Rothschild, and the quotations from the *Cafe de la Regence* are copied and read with almost as much interest, and in a much wider circle than the Trade Circulars of the first Liverpool or London houses. A sufficient number of words have been telegraphed about Murphy's chess exploits to buy him a house and grounds during his life, or build him a glorious monument after his death, his tombstone being in the form of a chess-board, with the pieces thereon in marble, as well as the slab itself.

And "what for no?" Why should we not take an interest in such things, or in anything in the world that may tend to abstruse us for a few moments from the constant drag of daily life. It is better to watch the fancied fight between the ivory or wooden-headed kings, queens and knights of the chess-board, than to become wearied and sickened with watching too closely, or too eagerly participating in, the stern contests belonging to the real battle of life.

However, young Murphy has had a few contests with Professor Anderssen, the great champion of the German chess-board, which resulted in Anderssen winning the first game; the second game being drawn, and two subsequent games won by Mr. Murphy. The first who wins seven games wins the match. There is no money bet, and nobody outside will bet either, as it is generally conceded that Mr. Murphy will win the match.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Road was discussed by Messrs. Edney and Thomas till about the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Turner has been calling the *Standard's* Reporter to task for the two past days in the Senate. The truth is, Mr. T. finds he has made a grave mistake by his conduct on Saturday last, and desires now to get out of it. He gains nothing by his attack on the reporter who is sustained by nine-tenths of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The business of the morning session of to-day was very near nothing—one bill alone by Mr. Thompson, to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro'.

The House, in committee of the whole, discussed the Danville Connection. Messrs. Settle and Walson spoke for it, and Messrs. Bridgers and Ward against it. The discussion took a wide range, going over the whole history of North Carolina's internal improvements.

A resolution having been passed for night sessions, the House met again at 7 o'clock. The Danville Connection was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to charter a Company to construct a Railroad from the Coal Fields or Deep River to some point on the North Carolina Railroad—Mr. Taylor spoke at length upon the wealth of the valley of Deep River. Several amendments were introduced, to fix the termination, but were rejected. The bill is merely a naked charter. Passed by yeas 103; nays 4.

A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was then taken up and discussed at some length. Opposition was made to that part of the bill allowing the creation of preferred stock, but it was not stricken out. Mr. D. F. Caldwell had always opposed the issue of 8 per cent. bonds; in his opinion, they always went into the hands of banks and capitalists. Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, then showed the reason for the introduction of the bill, and explained matters connected with the affairs of the Road. Mr. Caldwell seems to have withdrawn his objections, as he voted for the bill. Passed—yeas 70; nays 35.

House adjourned.

RALEIGH, JAN. 13th, 1859.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to incorporate the Newbern Gas Light Company.

Mr. Stranahan, a bill for the protection of the interests in the Cape Fear at Deep River Navigation Company, or for the surrender of said interests.

Mr. Lane, a bill for the management of insolvent estates.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to make the bill to recharter the Bank of the State the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Houston, a resolution instructing the committee on finance to investigate the policy of issuing State bonds payable in New York. Mr. H. stated his object to be to vindicate the Public Treasurer from the charges of Mr. Turner, and to force upon him an opportunity of doing so, as he seemed desirous of shirking the matter. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Subsequently the juntas assembled, and named Miramont for President on the second ballot. Meanwhile the troops had abandoned Zulogua, who retired to the house of the British minister.

The vote of the juntas for President stood—for Miramont, 80; for Robles, 44.

Gen. Robles will remain at the capital until Miramont's arrival. He was daily expected from Guadalajara, escorted by 1,000 cavalry.

At Vera Cruz on the 9th the Juarez government remained. The liberals had taken Jalapa and Coroado, and were attacking Orizaba.

HOMICIDE.—On Tuesday evening about dusk, a difficulty occurred at the Planter's Hotel, in this City, between Erastus Hogg and Sherwood H. Parish, which resulted in the death of the latter. Hogg is a saddler residing in this City and boarding at the Planter's Hotel, and Parish was the clerk of the Hotel. It appears that some misunderstanding existed previously between the two, and that threats had been made by both. Mr. Parish, with the consent or by direction of Mr. Winton, the proprietor, had made out an account for board against Hogg, which the latter had neglected to pay, whereupon he was given to understand by Parish that he would not be permitted to take a seat again at the table. When the time for supper arrived Hogg proceeded as usual to the dining-room, Parish having previously stationed himself near the door of the room, armed with a pistol and sword-case. As Hogg passed Parish, the latter snapped the pistol at him, whereupon Hogg turned upon him and instantly plunged his knife several times into his shoulder and breast, inflicting wounds of which Parish died in less than five minutes.

Hogg was arrested and committed to prison; and on yesterday he was brought before his Honor Judge Saunders, who, on hearing the evidence in the case, held Hogg to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at our next Superior Court.—*Cal. Standard.*

A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was then taken up and discussed at some length. Opposition was made to that part of the bill allowing the creation of preferred stock, but it was not stricken out. Mr. D. F. Caldwell had always opposed the issue of 8 per cent. bonds; in his opinion, they always went into the hands of banks and capitalists. Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, then showed the reason for the introduction of the bill, and explained matters connected with the affairs of the Road. Mr. Caldwell seems to have withdrawn his objections, as he voted for the bill. Passed—yeas 70; nays 35.

House adjourned.

RALEIGH, JAN. 13th, 1859.

The Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel Company passed its second and third readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

Quite a number of private bills were passed on, but none of a general or local interest.

The House, to-day, they did some business in introducing Bills.

Mr. Stanford, a Bill to incorporate the Warsaw and Kenansville Railroad Company.

Mr. Speer, a Bill to amend the Constitution concerning capitalization tax.

Mr. Bryan, of Craven, a Bill to take up free negroes traveling from one county to another.

Mr. Foy, a Bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Danville Connection. A short running debate between several of the members, then Mr. Morehead occupied the time for an hour and three-quarters in a deadly speech. The committee then rose, and some Bills were taken up on their 2d reading.

A Bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Sampson Road so as make their extend their line through Duplin, Duplin and Onslow to Beaufort, was indefinitely postponed. It is Mr. Foy's Bill.

A Bill to incorporate the Black Swamp Navigation Company was passed.

The House this morning rescinded the resolution for next sessions, but agreed to sit without adjournment to 3 o'clock.

FINE SKATING AT PHILADELPHIA.—It is stated that for a number of years the Philadelphians have not enjoyed such fine skating on the Schuylkill, as on Tuesday, the North American thus describes the scene:

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon there were in sight not less than a thousand skaters, fitting about like so many swallows upon the wing. The ice was nearly as smooth as a mirror, and presented an unbroken sheet as far as the eye could reach. From the dam nearly up to the falls the skaters coursed back and forth, making the cold air ring with a style of laughter that indicated the liveliest enjoyment. Among the multitude we recognized numerous dignified merchants, legging away in a style that would do honor to so many school boys, while members of the bar, doctors, &c., could be counted by dozens. We looked for Col. Page, but didn't see him. Col. Page is the champion skater of this city—perhaps of the Union. Col. Page cannot, perhaps, cut an eagle so naturally that it can fly away, but he can cut a spread eagle backwards—a feat whose performance is the most difficult that can be attempted.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.

A telegraphic despatch, received by us on Saturday evening from a gentleman of this town now in Raleigh, informs us of the defeat of the Danville Connection Bill in the House by a vote of 37 yeas to 65 nays;—majority against the Bill 28. The adverse vote of 65 would give a clear majority of ten against the Bill, supposing every vote to be cast. We regard the passage of the Bill at this session as an impossibility. It is losing rather than gaining ground.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.

A telegraphic item, to the effect that payment had been refused upon a hundred dollar U. S. draft, presented last week at the Treasury in Washington, is emphatically contradicted by the *Union*, which paper stamps the report as ridiculous and wholly devoid of even the shadow of truth.

Editorial.

The *Standard*, *Advertiser*, & *Advertiser*, proprietors of the above paper, have been dissolved, and the publication will henceforth be carried on by Mr. Alsop alone.

Mr. Boner retires from the proprietorship, and measurably from the editorial, owing to the state of his health.

The *Sentinel* is published at Winston, Forsyth county,—a sterling Democratic journal, and a good newspaper. It